promptly dealt with. The difficulty is to enforce the rules of the road in the mofussil and on long roads where there is very little of police supervision. I do not know what measures the Ceylon Government have adopted for enforcing these rules. Anyhow, it is a matter which deserves careful consideration; and Government will examine the matter.

MEMBER: When will the Association know the result of the action?

DEWAN: It is a matter which will take time. This Government may have to communicate with other Governments and get details as to how the rules are being worked elsewhere.

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21. Administration of Justice.

MR. NARAYANARU KRISHNARU (*Member, Jenmies, Trivandrum Division*) made the following suggestions for the improvement of the working of the Judicial Department.

(i) Interest should be allowed on the plaint amount from the date of institution of the suit to the date of judgment in cases where the arrears of interest had accumulated to fifty per cent. of the capital, or a higher rate than six per cent. should be decreed.

(ii) The *nirak* statements prepared in the taluk offices did not agree with the actual market rates and should be reconciled with them.

(iii) Adjournment should be granted, without formal application, for the filing of written statements, if summonses had not been served within the prescribed period of seven days for small cause suits and fourteen days for others.

(iv) Rules should be framed fixing the maximum period that may be allowed to lapse between the filing of the written statement and the framing of issues and between the recording of evidence and the pronouncement of judgment.

(v) Stricter arrangements should be made for noting the attendance of witnesses present; and those who could not be examined the same day should be relieved early.

(vi) Commissioners should be granted the daily *batta* and mileage allowed to first class officers. Officers of the Agricultural Department should be appointed to conduct commission enquiries regarding agricultural improvements on land, officers of the P. W. D. to assess buildings, etc., Proverticars to conduct survey, etc, and other persons at the discretion of the court for the examination of witnesses, etc.

(vii) The originals of unregistered documents handed over to the custody of courts were occasionally tampered with. Attested copies alone need be kept in court and the originals should be arranged to be returned to the parties.

(viii) A receipt should be given for the stamp value on plaints.

(ix) The production of certified copies of *chittas* should not be enforced in the case of *Brahmaswom* and *Devaswom* lands, as the particulars required could be obtained from the printed Settlement Registers.

(x) As the *jenmi* had got priority over all others except the Sirkar, the registered certificate for auction sales now required by courts should be dispensed with.

(xi) Hearing notes should be arranged to be filed, both for the convenience of the court and in the interests of the client.

(xii) The rule fixing the minimum monthly disposal of Munsiffs at 40 cases should be modified. It would be enough if 25 contested cases were disposed of on the merits, without giving occasion for retrial, remand or review.

(xiii) Calendar revision and vakil's fees should be allowed in respect of small cause suits.

(xiv) Courts should be compelled to pronounce judgment on a specified day after the arguments were over. The present indefiniteness in the matter led to irregularities and caused great hardship to clients. Courts might, of course, be

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given the power to adjourn the case if the date first fixed for delivering the judgment was inconvenient.

(xv) A nominal fee should be levied in respect of certificates relating to payment of vakils' fees.

(xvi) Office copies of judgments should be got ready in the chronological order in which judgments were delivered.

(xvii) The expenses incurred by the parties to get the decrees rectified, where they did not agree with the judgments, should be realised from the clerk whose carelessness or deliberate mischief was responsible for the mistake or from the officer who signed the decree.

(xviii) The grant of copies should be in accordance with the rules on the subject and should be in the same chronological order as the applications.

(xix) The original records in *ex parte* cases should not be destroyed until after the limitation period had expired.

(xx) Orders for execution of decrees should invariably be issued on the next day after the applications were received.

(xxi) *Chellans* should also be granted on the next day after the applications.

(xxii) The irregularitities of *amins* in delivering possession of property should be checked.

(xxiii) Costs should be equitably apportioned between *jenmies* and *kudiyans* in suits relating to *kanam* lands.

(xxiv) The moneys due to clients should be given only on their receipts and should never be disbursed to vakils.

(xxv) The details of unspent process fees should be published monthly in each court.

(xxvi) Succession certificates need be insisted on only in contested cases and the opposing party should be asked to pay the cost.

(xxvii) The accounts of vakils with their clients should be verified monthly by Munsiffs and also examined by Judges on circuit.

(xxviii) The boarding of cases in the High Court should be done at least six weeks in advance.

(xxix) Nominal fees should be levied on applications to strike off cases and for decrees for presenting appeals in small cause cases.

(xxx) The clerks or copyists responsible should be made liable for the mistakes in copies granted by the courts.

(xxxi) Copies of decrees should be granted one week earlier to the party who had lost his case.

(xxxii) The rule in the new *Civil Courts' Guide* regarding attestation of affidavits should be cancelled at once.

(xxxiii) Only those who had passed Class VII of Vernacular Schools or studied in that class should be appointed as peons in civil courts.

(xxxiv) Only five copies, instead of ten, of printed papers need be produced in the High Court.

(xxxv) The price of copying sheets should be reduced from 3½ chs. to 1¾ chs. or both sides should be allowed to be written.

(xxxvi) Commission orders should not be given to persons living outside the jurisdiction of the Court.

(xxxvii) The Judges on circuit should be obliged to hear complaints from local people.

(xxxviii) The court records should be on good paper.

(xxxix) The punctual attendance of judicial officers should be enforced.

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(xl) The pay of the employees in the Judicial Department should be slightly enhanced in view to the income from enhanced process fees.

In regard to the Panchayat Courts, the member urged the following reforms being introduced:—

(*a*) Only the Judges should receive complaints.

(*b*) Rules regarding the leave and attendance of Judges should be framed and enforced. The attendance should be examined monthly by the High Court or the Dewan.

(*c*) Specific Government orders should be passed regarding the days and hours on which each court should sit.

(*d*) Provision should be made for the inspection of Panchayat Courts by the High Court.

(*e*) Opportunities should be provided for the periodical transfer of clerks in Panchayat Courts and for their promotion to suitable vacancies in the Munsiffs' Courts.

DEWAN: As regards affidavits, the High Court has remarked that the swearing in of affidavits is not necessary in all cases and that, in cases where it is necessary, members of the Popular Assembly and pensioned officers also have been authorised to attest such affidavits.

As regards the petition presented to the vacation Judge of the High Court by the Attingal public, the Chief Justice has reported that final orders on the matter will be passed in a week.

In regard to the Panchayat Courts, the Government informed the High Court that the Panchayat Courts were under the control of the High Court. I understand that the High Court have referred the matter to the Government once again. Government will do the needful in the matter.

As regards interest from date of suit, I find that the matter is provided for in the new Civil Procedure Code Bill which will soon become law.

Your other representations are noted for necessary action.

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22. The Jenmi-Kudiyan Regulation.

MR. NILAKANTAN NILAKANTAN NAMPUTIRI (*Member, Jenmies, Kottayam Division*) said that all that he wanted to represent in respect of the Jenmi-Kudiyan law had been anticipated by Mr. Trivikramar Vasudevar whose views he supported.

DEWAN: I have to give you the same reply which I gave to Mr. Trivikramar Vasudevar. If you will furnish a memorandum detailing the points in regard to which modifications of the Jenmi-Kudiyan Regulation Amendment Bill are deemed by your constituents to be necessary, the matter will be considered.

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23. Educational Reforms.

MR. R. KALYANASUNDRAM AIYAR (*Member, Municipal Council, Vaikam*) complained that the present system of education was too literary and urged the need for the provision of facilities for the vocational education of the masses.

The education now imparted both in Vernacular and in English Schools led to blind alleys. Government employment was almost the only avenue for educated men. The majority of the pupils leaving schools were unfit even for such work. Government could not find employment for all qualified youths. Unemployment had therefore become a problem, particularly as the middle and poorer classes had lost touch with their hereditary occupations and had contracted expensive habits and

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